The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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The first and worst of all frauds is to cheat one's self.—Bailey.

PUBLIC FOOLED BY TRICKY TERMS

Representatives of public utilities assured the Federal Trade Commission that "community ownership" is intended to provide capital for these corporations. But it is not intended that the people shall at any time take over these utilities.

"If a man owns a share of stock in our company he is not interested in public control," the commission was told.

"Community ownership" also gives utilities a free hand in raising rates through state commissions they often control.

The citizen with even one share of stock talks of "our" company. He receives as a dividend a few extra pennies over what he would receive from a savings bank, but he neglects to note that many times these extra pennies is taken from him through excessive charges.

Workers should keep this in mind when they are urged to buy a few shares of stock in their employers' concern.

The purpose of this sale is to "psychologize the worker," as high-pressure salesmen would say. They know this worker is easily satisfied; he will accept conditions a trade unionist would reject in the hope that he will receive a few dollars in dividends.

Rich dividends secured through trade unionism are overlooked—they take effort; stock dividends appear as a "pick up" to workers who can't see that this is but a small part of wages due them.

The employer knows how to apply psychology. The working of the human mind is foreign to the unorganized worker.

The employer applies psychology when he talks of the open (?) shop; his brand of "industrial democracy," and "free and independent" labor.

OIL MAGNATE STICKS; SNUBS ROCKEFELLER

New York, June 16.—"John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has lost his fight to force the resignation of Col. Robert W. Stewart from the chairmanship of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana," says the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

Stewart was involved in the Teapot Dome deal, which Senator Walsh of Montana called "a contemptible private steal."

Rockefeller asked Stewart several weeks ago to "make good the promise you voluntarily gave me that you would resign at my request."

"Stewart has not even given Mr. Rockefeller the courtesy of an acknowledgment of this communication. He has contemptuously ignored the request," says the Eagle.

"The position in which Mr. Rockefeller finds himself is puzzling to the public. No explanations his good faith, but does he intend to leave matters as they stand, and abandon his fight to force Stewart out of Standard Oil and clean up that industry? If so, the demand for Stewart's resignation and the many statements issued by Mr. Rockefeller have no more meaning than pious gestures. The public expects more than this from the most powerful figure in the oil industry and the one man who can restore confidence in that badly smeared business."

LAW SHOULD BE DEFINED; IS NOT ROYAL COMMAND

New Haven, June 16.—"Next to enlightenment on economics, what the country most needs is enlightenment on Constitutional liberty," says Dr. Arthur Twining Hadley, president emeritus of Yale University, in the Yale Review.

There is an immediate need for new ideas in political economy and for development of clear ideas on legal authority, according to Dr. Hadley.

"Is law a group of military orders or is it a codification of public opinion? Today the theory that law is a sovereign command is being carried to dangerous extremes. It seems to me of the highest importance that believers in democracy and self-government should emphasize the principle that there is in America no sovereign that has unlimited power to issue laws, either de jure or de facto.

"There are two conflicting views of the law. One is that it derives its authority from reason. The other is that it is the command of a sovereign and derives its authority from having been regularly issued.

"It has been said that every man who has any real sense holds both these views by turns; but it is a question of great importance that one of them we hold predominantly."

LAND UPHEAVAL LOOMS, SAYS WESTERN SHERIFF

Hobart, Okla., June 16.—Concentration of the nation's land into the hands of the few and the increase of farm tenantry will eventually cause a land revolution in this country, according to Tom Shaddock, sheriff of Kiowa County.

"This concentration is apparent in Oklahoma," said the county official. "Men are quietly buying more and more land and the income from these holdings grow from year to year, so they can buy more land. These land owners are leasing their lands to the very lowest class of laborers who are accustomed to live on very little and are willing to do farm labor for less than Americans. This will continue just so long."

POWER TRUST MONEY REJECTED BY SCHOOL

Knoxville, Tenn., June 16.—University of Tennessee trustees unanimously rejected the offer of Tennessee power companies to contribute $18,000 to the university for research work in electrification of homes.

PUBLIC SCHOOL COSTS UP

Washington, June 16.— Expenditures for public schools have almost doubled since 1920 and the cost of maintaining a pupil is more than two and one-half times as great as it was 15 years ago, according to the United States Bureau of Education.

NO PROFIT IN WAR?

Ship builders and allied interests favor the pending conscription bill, which, the public are told, will take profit out of war. Trade unionists claim the bill is aimed at labor.

The sincerity of these business men was tested in the last Congress when their greed defeated a 15-cruiser program. The bill provided that eight of the vessels should be built in government yards.

The business men and navy officials had the Senate committee insert a weasel amendment which permitted the Secretary of the Navy to purchase parts for these eight vessels from private manufacturers.

Pacifists exposed the hypocrisy of these pleaders for national defense and for no profit in war and the program was sidetracked.

Blast Furnace Output Up 7,178 Per Cent; Gain In Employment Is But 44 Per Cent

Washington, June 16.— The amazing efficiency of America's industrial machine is shown in a study of the blast furnace industry by Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

The average production per man in blast furnaces in the United States increased from 25 tons in 1850 to 1,257 tons in 1925.

During the same period the number of employes in blast furnaces increased only 44 per cent, while the output increased 7,178 per cent.

"Stated differently," said Mr. Stewart, "the number of blast furnace workers in 1850 was 882 per million of population. In 1921, which, however, was a slump year, there were 173 wage earners in this industry per million of population. And many other industries, while not so spectacular, showed the same tendency.

"The figures show that manufacturing industries, particularly as represented by the blast furnaces, are not going to take care of the increase in the working population.

"It must be apparent that the attitude which one will take toward these figures will depend upon whether one is interested in the prosperity that comes from enormous production and almost startling output per employe, or whether one is looking for a job. The problem of today is to reconcile these two points of view."

"MAKE THIS LABOR DAY NOTABLE," STIRRING PLEA BY A. F. OF L. CHIEF

Washington, June 16.—"Prepare now for a fitting observance of Labor Day," says President Green in a letter to city central bodies.

"There must be a real plan in order to carry out the purpose of the day, so that it shall not degenerate into just a holiday," said Mr. Green. "If Labor Day is to serve its highest purpose and aid our movement, it should be a holy day in the original significance of that term.

"It is more than 40 years since the first Labor Day was celebrated, and these years have witnessed revolutions in industry and community life. Our celebration should utilize modern mechanisms and methods.

"The automobile and radio probably have altered the habits of life of wage earners more than any other mechanical changes. It would be well to include specifically these two agencies in plans for a Labor Day celebration."

President Green suggests that the respective communities observe the day by a general display of the American flag. The standards and emblems of the various A. F. of L. affiliates can be used for decorative purposes on homes and automobiles of workers.

"If at all possible, plan out-of-door meetings with games, sports and contests for all, singing and speaking.

"It would be helpful to secure the co-operation of the civic and community organizations through the sending of representatives to labor's celebration and by the use of labor emblems in their own festivities for the day.

"A well planned, well carried out Labor Day celebration will be helpful in awakening interest, inspiring enthusiasm, encouraging the hesitating. It will pave the way for a follow-up concerted organizing campaign.

"To the extent to which emphasis is laid upon Labor Day, the influence of trade unions is extended."

PLUMBERS RAISE WAGES

Toronto, Canada, June 16.—Organized plumbers have obtained their wage demand and will be paid an additional 5 cents an hour.

GYPSUM MILL WORKERS OPPOSE "YELLOW DOG"

Fort Dodge, Iowa, June 16.—Organized gypsum mill workers ask organized labor to aid them in their contest with the anti-union United States Gypsum Company.

The A. F. of L. and federal and state conciliators have attempted to adjust the dispute, but the company insists on "yellow dog" and company "union" policies.

Workers waive every right when they sign the "yellow dog." They agree to accept any wage the company elects, and work "such numbers of hours each shift as the requirements of business demand."

The worker must give "reasonable notice" if he quits the employment, but "the company may, at its option, dispense with my services at any cause which the company may deem sufficient."

The company manufactures plasterboard, blocks, roof-tile, domes, wood fiber plaster, hair plaster, sand finish and all other gypsum products.

WORLD LABOR MEETING SEATS FASCIST UNION

Geneva, June 16.—The International Labor Conference has recognized Mussolini's Fascist "union," despite protests by legitimate trade unionists.

Representatives of employers and governments voted for the Fascists, who are headed by one Rossoni, who at one time edited an anarchistic newspaper in Boston.

The trade unionists declared Rossoni is not the choice of Italian workers and that the Fascist "union" is controlled by the government.

TELEGRAPHERS GAIN

Baltimore, June 16.—Telegraphers employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have been awarded wage increases that will run one year. Employes on a hourly basis will be paid an additional 3½ cents an hour and monthly workers are given a 5 per cent increase.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers asked for 6 cents an hour on the hourly basis and 10 per cent on the monthly basis.

CONFERENCE CALLED TO CHECK 7-DAY WEEK

San Francisco, June 16.—Oil companies of this state have been invited to an anti-seven-day week conference by Will J. French, director of the Department of Industrial Relations. It is hoped that the six-day week will be established in this industry.

A state statute against the seven-day week was passed in 1893. Last April the Standard Oil Company of California extended the six-day week to its drilling crews.

"Leaving the law out of the question, there is the highest sanction known to man for the weekly day of rest," said Director French. "Public opinion supports the 24 hours' cessation from toil each week."

ORGANIZED LABOR GIVEN CREDIT; THEIR ACTIVITY REDUCED HOURS

New York, June 16.—"Labor agitation has shortened the hours of labor and increased the opportunity for consumption," and capitalists should "now take a hand and reduce the work week by cutting off the half Saturday," says C. W. Barron, president of the Wall Street Journal publishing company, writing in that financial newspaper.

"The half day's labor on Saturday spoils the day for production and consumption. It is uneconomical from both points of view," says Mr. Barron.

This economist-newspaper man declares that machinery is causing unemployment. Organized labor's remedy of less hours is favored.

"The trouble at the base of the Western farm and the New England factory is overproduction due to increasing and improved machinery. Every year since 1923 fewer men have been making larger output. Economic writers now stress the danger of enlarged output with enlarged unemployment reducing consumption.

"No man today does more in the motor factory than five men could do 15 years ago. The motor industry must be vitally interested in this economic problem. Its solution may underlie a world progress. There can be little uplift or social progress in the Orient with wages at 10 cents per day."

"HIGH" WAGES NOT COUNTRY WIDE; EXPERT EXPOSES POPULAR LEGEND

By MRS. DAISY WORCESTER
University of California Lecturer

There is a widely credited legend that labor, as well as the nation, has become fabulously prosperous. The plumber is pictured as little more han a highwayman; the carpenter rides comfortably to his work in an auto; Yale students are abandoning the time-honored professions and turning to plastering. What are the facts?

Skilled organized workers have secured an hourly wage higher than any ever paid, and some unorganized skilled ones have reaped the benefit, too. Altogether these total no more than 3,000,000, but the annual wage, not the hourly one, is the important factor. Even the building trades in New York work only 63 per cent of the time, bringing their annual wage down to $1,940, and these are the "aristocrats of labor." Transportation workers, including the railway brotherhoods, average $1,560 a year. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has set a sum well over $2,000 as the cost of a "fair standard of living," and what of the rest of the 31,000,000 wage earners of America?

California's average is $4.35 a day, that of Montana not large is $4. Every family whose income is less than $4 a day is a necessary, a legitimate, charge upon public or private charities. How can we hold up our heads proudly and boast that America is the richest country in the world?"

ARE MARINES IN HAITI WITHOUT LEGAL RIGHT?

Washington, June 16.—The United States has established a dictatorship in Haiti and our military forces are in that island without legal right, declared Senator King in a public statement.

The Utah lawmaker claims that the treaty under which American occupation is justified was forced upon the Haitian government and was never ratified by either the United States or Haiti.

The American occupation, says Senator King, has forced a change in the Haitien constitution which permits the sale of foreign corporations to own land in Haiti.

"The limited area, measured by the population and the dependence of the people upon the soil for subsistence and for any prosperity and progress caused these people to provide an inorganic law against the danger of foreign ownership of Haitian lands," said Senator King.

"They did not want to become slaves or peons. They appreciated their limitations and feared that rich countries might seek to acquire their lands."

SALARIES OF TEACHERS SHOW WIDE VARIATION

Washington, June 16.—Salaries paid to elementary teachers in cities of 100,000 population and over range from a low minimum of $950 annually to high maximum of $3,504 annually, according to the United States Bureau of Education. New York City has the highest maximum.

STEREOTYPERS GAIN

Oklahoma City, June 16.—Newspaper stereotypers raised wages to $1 for day work and $46.50 for night work. The old scale was $43.50 and $45.

15-CRUISER PROGRAM DEFEATED BY GREED

Washington, June 16.—The greed of profiteers, aided by the Navy Department, defeated a moderate navy program in the last Congress.

John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, points out in the Bulletin of that organization that the House Committee on Naval Affairs agreed to a 15-cruiser bill with the provision that eight vessels should be built in government navy yards. Organized labor favored this plan and urged that the vessels be built because of unemployment.

Profiteers and navy officials attacked the bill in the Senate. They claimed the government could not build eight cruisers and the House plan was amended to read that the government could build the eight cruisers "except such material or parts thereof as the Secretary of the Navy may find procurable by contract or purchase at an appreciable saving in cost to the government."

The adoption of this amendment by the Senate committee placed the 15-cruiser program in an entirely different position, says Secretary Frey. "Under the amendment adopted it would be possible for the Navy Department to purchase from private sources auxiliary engines, boilers, forgings, guns and much of the other equipment which could be made in government plants, from private establishments."

The situation was taken advantage of by pacifists, who pointed to the fact that manufacturers and ship builders are interested in profits rather than in national defense.

COST-PLUS SYSTEM DEMORALIZED LABOR

Washington, June 16.— The cost-plus system that employers were permitted to apply during the World War, had a worldwide effect in demoralizing labor, declared Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

The scheme was supposed to speed up production.

"Under a cost-plus plan," said Mr. Stewart, "the less a worker does the more valuable he is to his employer, and petty bosses were not slow in making this apparent to the workers themselves. We are fortunate in having received from the influence of that diabolical scheme as rapidly as we have."

STOCKHOLDERS GAIN; PROSPERITY FOR FEW

New York, June 16.—Last year more than $2,300,000,000 was distributed to holders of securities of 584 leading American industrial and public utility corporations. This is an increase of $146,000,000, or 6½ per cent over 1926. Holders of common stock received nearly 85 per cent of the 1927 increase. During the year these companies increased their capitalization $1,611,000,000, the greater part of which was in stock dividends.

TEAMSTERS WINNING

Edmonton, Canada, June 16.—Teamsters are winning their strike for increased wages. The new rate is $45 with extra pay for legal holidays and overtime.

Labor Presents Planks To Political Parties

Kansas City, Mo., June 16.—Representatives of organized labor presented several labor proposals to the resolutions committee of the Republican National Convention for inclusion in that party's platform.

The labor resolution consisted of William Green and Frank Morrison, president and secretary of the A. F. of L.; T. A. Rickert, of the Railway and Martin F. Ryan, vice presidents, and James O'Connell, president A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department.

The unionists will also appear before the Democratic National Convention at Houston.

Labor's first request is that the Sherman anti-trust law be amended "so that labor, industry and agriculture may develop along normal, constructive lines."

"A remedy must be found for the abuse of the use of injunctions in controversies which arise between employers and employes if labor is to be economically free and if the right of labor to use its power to serve is to be maintained," it is stated.

Strong declarations in favor of labor's right to organize, in favor of present immigration policies, constructive legislation to rescue the coal industry from its present demoralized state and protection of children against exploitation are urged.

Convict labor legislation similar to the Hawes-Cooper bill, now pending in Congress, is approved.

The unionists urge that the government engage in public projects during periods of wide and extended unemployment, and that a public construction program should not be launched when men and women are generally engaged in private industry.

"We ask that your platform declare in favor of a scientific study of this subject and of the enactment of legislation which will serve as a real remedy for the ills of unemployment."

Rehabilitation of injured service men is favored, as is more adequate accident compensation for victims and dependents of non-fatal and fatal accidents and occupational diseases.

Reaffirmation of the right of free speech, press and assemblage is urged.

Compulsory labor under any guise is opposed. This includes opposition to army and navy conscription "except in case of a defensive war where citizens are called upon to take arms in defense of the nation, its territory and its sovereignty."

Labor's advocacy of the five-day week and its rapid acceptance in industry is urged. The resolutions committee is asked to declare in favor of this principle for government employes.

Endorsement of the principle of high wages is called for.

Higher wages for federal employes is urged, and an amendment to the Volstead act permitting the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer is favored.

A liberalized retirement law for government employes and an inheritance tax is urged. A sales tax is opposed.

In the construction of government buildings, the unionists ask that contractors pay the prevailing rate of wages in that community and that citizens of the State in which said building is being erected be employed.

President Fails To Take Sides On Long-Fought Shoals Bill

Washington, June 16.—The President took no action on the Muscle Shoals bill within the ten days specified by Congress and the so-called "pocket veto" has raised a constitutional question.

The Constitution says: "If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevents its return in which case it shall not be law."

Opponents of the bill claim Congress has adjourned and the measure is dead. Senator Norris, author of the bill, insists that the end of the first session of Congress is not an adjournment in the meaning of the Constitution, but is a recess between sessions. The President's failure to sign, the Senator said, makes the measure a law automatically, just as if the ten days had lapsed at any time while Congress was sitting.

Mr. Norris will test his position when Congress convenes next December by moving that an appropriation for work at the Shoals be passed. This will throw the question into the courts if such action by the Senate is contested.

"To declare the Muscle Shoals bill dead," said Senator Norris, "would be to nullify the constitutional provision giving Congress not only the right, but the duty, to pass upon presidential disapproval of a bill."

The question of what constitutes an adjournment of Congress is pending before the United States Supreme Court. The Court of Claims has ruled against the California position and that decision has been appealed.

In the event of a judicial rejection of the Norris claim, Congress can again pass the bill.

PORTERS POSTPONE STRIKE; GREEN ADVISES PUBLICITY

New York, June 16.—Pullman porters have postponed their strike and will act on the suggestion of William Green, president A. F. of L., that they acquaint the public with their grievances, rather than strike at a time when "economic conditions are unfavorable to the success of such an undertaking."

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is unaffiliated with the A. F. of L., but President Green forwarded this telegram to officials of the Brotherhood:

"Because of my deep interest in the economic welfare of all working people, I am taking the liberty of communicating with you regarding the impending strike of Pullman porters and maids.

"A thinking, observing people know these groups of workers are suffering from real grievances and are smarting under the imposition of accumulated wrongs. The Pullman Company, which exercises the right to organize its capital and corporation, and which demands the right to be represented by officers and representatives of its own choosing, denies the exercise of this right to its employed porters and maids who daily render faithful and valuable service.

"This arrogant, dominating attitude assumed by the Pullman corporation is contrary to the American spirit of fair play and justice. It ought to arouse feelings of righteous indignation among all classes of people when they behold a powerful corporation oppressing its workers to the point of forceful resistance.

"No corporation should be permitted to assume a privileged status. The right to organize and bargain for the redress of grievances is as fundamental to working people as the right to corporate existence, growth and development is to the officers and stockholders of a corporation.

"But even though the attitude of the Pullman Company is provocative to the extreme, and the grievances of the porters and maids are great and exasperating, I believe it would be unwise to engage in a strike now.

"Economic conditions are unfavorable to the success of such an undertaking. Because of a lack of understanding, public opinion has not been crystalized in support of your demands. For obvious reasons, a strike at this time would play into the hands of the Pullman Company.

"It is my firm conviction that the best interests of all workers concerned would be served through the postponement of strike action and the substitution therefor of a campaign of education and public enlightenment regarding the justice of your cause the seriousness of your grievance

DEMOCRATIC FERMENT HAS AWAKENED CHINA

New York, June 16.—The capture of Peking by the Chinese national army calls attention to a democratic ferment in the Far East that may affect world politics and their policies.

The fall of Peking means the triumph of Young China and a strengthening of a nationalist spirit that the world powers must reckon with.

China's territory is larger than the United States and has four times our population. That country has been a pawn for the world powers. China's territory has been divided into "zones of influence" that is exploited by western nations.

Since the World War China has been developing a nationalistic spirit westerners call "bolshevism," but which is identical with the aspirations of every other people to govern their country. At the present time China is denied the right to pass tariff laws, and foreigners set aside Chinese statutes in "zones of influence" controlled by them. Peking has been dominated by Chang Tso-lin, Northern dictator.

Young China now faces Japan, which assumes it is destined to be dominant in the Orient. The western powers, it would appear, are caught between the Japanese imperialism and the awakening of Young China which opposes domination by all foreigners, be they Japanese or western.

POWER TRUST WOULD USE STATE CONTROL BOARDS

Washington, June 16.—The power trust would use State public service commissions to prevent municipals from "take public utilities out of politics."

The Federal Trade Commission's probe of the utilities shows that J. S. Richardson, propaganda chief of the power lobby, advised the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission to enter the field of education. Richardson wrote as follows to James S. Vean, a member of the Pennsylvania commission:

"I would respectfully suggest that the commission in Pennsylvania emphasize the need for a standard textbook on economics and civics for use in the public schools. Only by offering a proper alternative textbook can several school heads be induced to change their present books or be persuaded to urge their revision."

AMERICAN DOLLARS UPHOLD MUSSOLINI

New York, June 16.—"Let the United States stop supplying credit to Mussolini and his despotism will end," declared speakers at an anti-Fascist meeting in this city.

"If it were not for Wall Street, Benito Mussolini would not be dictator of Italy," said Jacob Panken, former Municipal Court judge.

Professor Labriola, a refugee from Italy and a member of the faculty of the University of Brussels, said Italian progress will be retarded as long as Mussolini and Fascimo reign.

FAVOR OLD-AGE PENSIONS

San Antonio, Texas, June 16.—Old-age pensions were favored by the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor. Officers were instructed to cooperate with sympathetic fraternal orders in securing this legislation.

CONVICT-BILL TRIUMPH PREDICTED BY AUTHOR

Washington, June 16.—Passage of the Hawes-Cooper convict labor bill by the next Congress was predicted by Senator Hawes, co-author of that measure. The bill passed the House during the recent session by a vote of 303 to 39. It is designed to divest convict-made goods of their interstate character.

"Open opposition to this bill," said Senator Hawes, "is largely confined to certain prison officials in States where prisoners are employed in the manufacture of articles thrown on the open market."

"The undercover opposition to the bill, an insidious opposition working in the dark and dealing in misrepresentations, is the prison contractor who does not come out in the open to defend his tainted business, but who works through agents to mislead the public and Congress.

"The first propaganda was the charge that the total output of the prisons was a small percentage of the total output of the manufacturers and would not affect the private capital or free labor The fallacy of such an argument is apparent. The total volume of convict labor, as compared to the total of manufactured products of the nation, has nothing to do with the problem. The fact is that total prison output is actually large, amounting to something between $45,000,000 and $55,000,000 a year, the disastrous effect of it is found, not in its extent, but by falsely labelling the prison products and smuggling them into states to be sold in the open market, the prison contractor is in a position to depress an entire industry."

MEDICAL DISCOVERY CHECKS POISONING

Washington, June 16.—A new test for industrial poisoning, which shows the effects of lead absorption at an early stage, is announced by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The new test reveals, according to the Bureau, the presence of immature red cells in the blood stream which, for persons exposed in the lead hazard, may be taken as a quick index of lead poison or lead absorption. Heretofore, it is pointed out, the diagnosis of lead poisoning depended upon the presence of definite symptoms with the result that poisoning from lead and its compounds was generally well established before it was detected.

BOY LABOR IN QUARRY OPERATED BY STATE

Oklahoma City, June 16.—The employment of hundreds of boys in the rock quarries and crushing plants by the Granite reformatory was condemned by Mrs. Mabel Bassett, state commissioner of charities and corrections.

The boys should be employed at some occupation that will fit them for a useful life, instead of being compelled to break rock, day after day, on the mountain side, said Mrs. Bassett.

Besides being unprofitable, the dust injures the boys' health.